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Inside

Optimistic little orphan sets stage on fire in leapin' lizards production

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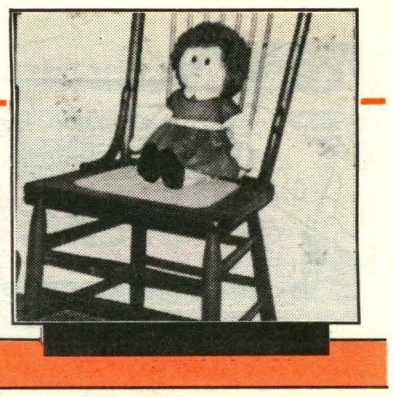


Plato, Homer, and Machiavelli may be meaningless names to many students, but to 28 seniors they suggest thought-provoking works that are part of an award-winning course. **by Gina Nolan**

Humanities rates classic title

Shining out among 700 applicants, the humanities program at East has achieved the designation, a "course of excellence," from the National Council of Teachers of English after being reviewed for format of teaching and types of literature read.

Because of the award, the Humanities program will be a model for English teachers and schools across the nation.

On Oct. 10, May Behrend, a site verifier for NCTE, came to East to observe the humanities classes. "My job is to verify that what the teachers wrote on their applicaton is actually happening at the school," she said.

English teachers Dick Cima and Pat Meyer submitted the application for a specific reason. "We firmly believe that we have a program of excellence," Meyer said.

"The award brings recognition that we need. It shows something of the quality and seriousness that is going on at the school," she added.

"I think we are often shy to brag about the good things in our school," assistant principal Don Kersemeier said.

Behrend cited four major strengths of the humanities program.

- It teaches students how to discern good arguments without feeling ideas have been criticized.
- The classes revolve around asking questions and exploring.
- It also develops listening and not only talking skills.
- The course is not only question and answer. Instead, the thoughts of each person are built upon by the next speakers.

To get a complete understanding of the program, Behrend also talked to students in the program. "I got a strong feeling from the kids that they feel free to express their ideas. They like it. They also said that they enjoy preparing for it and often choose their humanities preparation over other classes," she said.

Senior Kathy Doell thinks the class will help her in college because the class stresses theories, not facts.

Behrend also observed that the students are less concerned with grades.

"I hope that the kids aren't as concerned with grades. The habits they are learning are more important," Meyer said.

Two of the major differences between humanities, which is part of the ACHIEVE program that was started five years ago, and other classes is that the students sit in a circle to discuss ideas. The class is also team taught.

Kersemeier believes that having two teachers is an advantage because they can break the class into smaller groups.

Behrend was impressed with what she saw. "The format is more intimate than other programs I've seen. It allows more depth because they avoid the large group problem," she said.

Humanities teacher Pat Meyer prepares for her award winning class.

Legislation to reform schools

by Dave Seng

Beginning next semester, District 87 will implement the new state education reform bill that includes a physical education option for juniors and seniors, a consumer education exemption plan, a district reorganization proposal, and a standarized test for sophomores.

The bill also provides money to help schools reduce dropout rates and create gifted and remedial summer school programs.

The Iowa standardized test, which will help sophomores place themselves among high school students across the nation, begins next semester, but the reorganization process may not take effect for several years. Other proposals will go into effect during 1985-1986.

Under the new law, students may be exempted from junior and senior PE classes to participate in interscholastic sports or to enroll in an academic course required for entry into college or graduation from high school.

The law will also allow students with heavier than usual course loads to test out of consumer economics. Six courses per semester is considered to be a normal course load, according to superintendent Robert Stevens.

"I think it's going to provide more flexibility to students," Stevens said.

Noree Mares, PE department chairperson is concerned about the effect of the law. "My biggest concern is that our students will end up having PE only one semester freshman and sophomore year," she said.

Mares believes PE is beneficial to students' social and emotional development as well as physical development. "It could also have serious ramifications on our interscholastic program," she said.

Although the district has made no final decision on the exemptions, Stevens said there is a possibility of offering health as a replacement for PE. Stevens also said that District 87 already allows students who are in athletics to take a study hall in place of gym during the sports season.

The four PE departments, according to Mares, have recommended that health be offered sophomore year in place of drivers education. The administration has already met with PE chairpersons, directors, principals, and guidance counselors from each school and hopes to submit a proposal to the board in either November or December.

The new law also calls for an evaluation of the district organizations. If the reorganization takes place, District 87 could change to a K-12 or unit district, which would combine grade school and high school districts into one massive district.

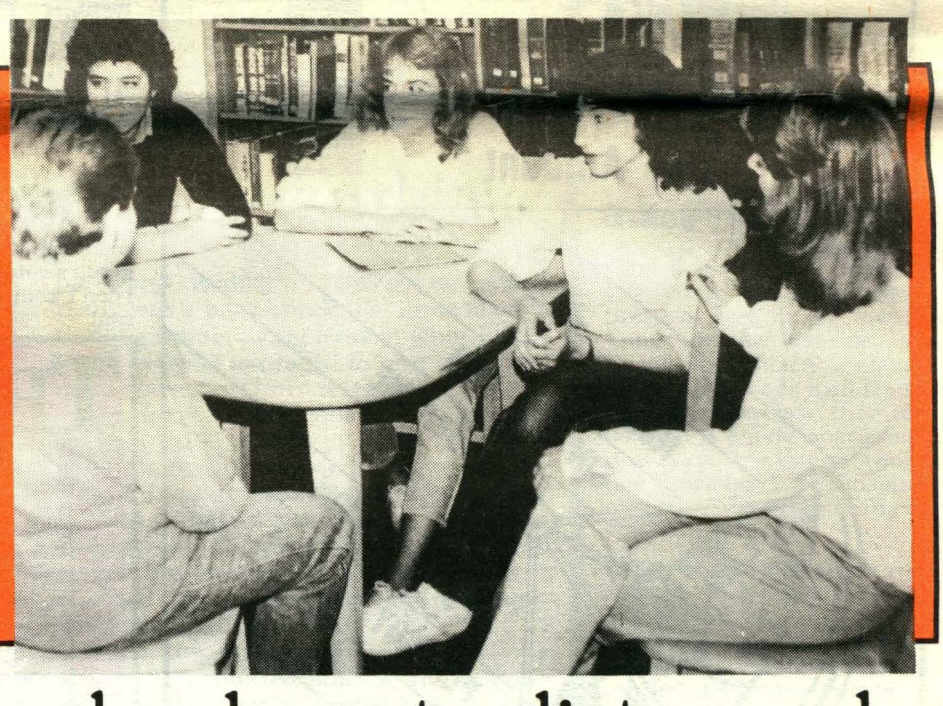
Before a decision to reorganize is made, the 13-member committee, composed of representatives from District 87 and the associated grade school districts, will evaluate the district structure and make a proposal, Stevens said. The proposal will then be presented to the State Board of Education by June 30, 1986 and will be voted on by community members next fall.

Principal Paul Hadley, who has taught in a unit district, believes a K-12 system would be harmful to District 87. "Instead of being able to focus on secondary education, we would have to focus on 12 years of education," he said. "The elementary schools may take up most of the time and resources."

However, Jerry Babel, Illinois Education Association Uniserv director, disagrees. "It would bring some focus to education," he said.

Although the committee may not suggest that District 87 become a unit district, Stevens believes there may be pressure from the state.

"The legislature has said the preferred order is a unit district," Stevens said. "In the next two years the legislature will put together a new funding formula. It will probably favor unit districts."



Comparing notes, the peer listening group discuss their experiences. "Just knowing you're not alone in your problems can help," social worker Frank Maggio said.

Photos by Tammy Thorp

Peer listeners lend ear to distressed

by Mark Cerepa

Waging a continuous battle against student problems, Operation Snowball has intitiated a new program: peer listening.

"When you're having a problem, you need a friend, a listener," assistant principal Florence Saimon said.

"Often students feel more comfortable talking to other students rather than adults," social worker Frank Maggio said.

The program, according to junior member Meaghan Emery, is "a group of students who talk with other students that have difficulties adjusting because they don't know where they fit in."

The 19 students received ten hours of training in five two-hour sessions. They also had two guest speakers: Park Side Lutheran General Clinic staff member Shannon Burns, who discussed teens in the family, and Hinsdale New Day Hospital staffer Jamie Gavin, who talked about conflicts in making choices, especially about drug and alcohol use.

Maggio and special education teacher Kathy Miller, peer listening's other faculty adviser, talked to the students about communication, listening, and stress management. "We wanted the students to know what they were getting into," Maggio said.

The peer listeners talk to students who need support, who are withdrawn, or who have problems relating to the family. Counselors or teachers can refer students to peer listening. The participants, however, are not counselors, or problem solvers.

"It's a chance for other students to talk to us confidentially," Haxton said. "Everything they say is confidential."

The participants began the year by working with transfer students. "It was basically to help transfer students get to know East better," Maggio said.

"So far it's gone really well," Emery said. "Many of the transfer students had no need for peer listeners because they were fitting in just fine."

Cahill said that she was assigned a shy transfer student. "I try to be a friend to her and build her confidence," she said.

The group is starting to work with people other than transfer students. Emery's student is a freshman who is having problems fitting in. "We've been talking to her about her difficulties and how she's doing with other people and getting her classes together," she said.

The group is also planning another training session for new listeners. The students, however, want to be careful about the responsibility that they take on. "If we get too big too fast, we could fall apart," Haxton said.

Friendly resources

The 19 peer listeners are seniors Kristi Haxton, Missy Reynolds, Craig Volpe, Nancy Berg, Kris Trimarco, Michelle Miller, Allen Markel, and Jodi Cripp; juniors Meaghan Emery, Holly Thompson, Jean Trommels, Christi Cahill, Tom Kennicott, Tom Minnec, and Vicky Stevens; sophomores Carolyn Jones, Dom DeBellis, Michelle Santo, and Pat Bowlin.

They may be contacted through social worker Frank Maggio in the guidance office.

Accent on events

Freshman author:
'I reacted by jumping up and down and screaming.'

Board elections:
'I doubt that cuts will allow the district to maintain the quality education that it now provides.'

Art guild:
'School's supposed to be for the kids so I'd like to see more student works.'

Student author rides on interest

Cashing in on study hall time, freshman Kathy Gilbert used her interest in horses to become a published author in Horse Illustrated.

Gilbert was reading the magazine when she noticed many people were sending in articles. Then she got an idea. She spent two study hall periods writing a story about the barn where she rides and how she began horseback riding.

According to Gilbert's friend, freshman Julie Murphy, Gilbert did not expect her story to be accepted. "She just wanted a critique from the magazine to find out if her story was any good," Murphy said.

The editors of Horse Illustrated liked Gilbert's story and paid her $15 for it. "I reacted by jumping up and down and screaming," she said.

Her mother, Joan Raspatello, was equally surprised at the news. "It's quite an accomplishment," she said.

Gilbert seems to be a typical honors student who does well in English. What might set her apart is her initiative. "Kathy seems to know what she wants and goes after it. Whatever she wants she can accomplish," Raspatello said.

Candidates vie for board positions

On Tuesday, Nov. 5 seven candidates, including two incumbents from Lombard, will compete for four seats on the District 87 school board.

During the campaign, the candidates addressed the two major issues: district reorganization and finance.

The seven candidates are Freda L. Mihic and Robert W. O'Brien, both incumbent candidates from Lombard; Susan H. Barr, Catherine S. Radek, Kenneth A. Harris, also an incumbent, Joanne E. Haar, and Thomas W. Glossenger.

One of the main issues that will be discussed next term is the proposal for district reorganization. Senate bill 730 economically favors unit districts, which are districts that include elementary, junior high, and high schools in one district.

Harris is skeptical about reorganization. "I must be convinced first by the community and second by the state that we should change. I would not support the proposal if only for economic reasons," he said.

Haar is concerned about how the district would be split up. She is worried that some areas, if divided into new districts, will have to rely solely on the taxpayer because of a smaller tax base.

Another major concern is funding for academic programs. Haar worries that budget cuts will inhibit the educational process. "I doubt that cuts will allow the district to maintain the quality education that it now provides," he said.

O'Brien's major concern is finance. He says that the board can consult community groups and teachers to find out where cuts can be made that will not hurt the educational program.

President's club inaugurates spirit

Formulating views on school activities, the Presidents Council, consisting of presidents or representatives of school clubs, began the year with a session on leadership strategy.

"Our main purpose is to build school spirit and to get kids involved," said assistant principal Florence Saimon, coordinator of Presidents Council. During the Oct. 10 meeting, students learned about leadership and club management.

"I learned a lot about leadership. We heard a lot of different people's ideas," said Chris Mitchell, sophomore class president.

"It is a good idea to have an idea-oriented group rather than project-oriented group to represent all phases of the high school," said Brad Kirkegaard, Stage Guild representative, questioned the group's value. "The idea is fine, but I don't know how practical it is," he said.

Faculty program addresses abuse

To help East teachers overcome drinking and drug abuse, financial and marital difficulties, and parent and child problems, District 87 has adopted the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

"The purpose of the program is to make the environment as positive as possible," said Frank Maggio, Glenbard East social worker. The program helps teachers acknowledge the need for extra support.

"Denial will only increase problematic circumstances. We have all faced, or will face, circumstances in our lives when we needed, or will need, professional help we can trust," Superintendent Robert Stevens said.

Pat Pope, director of Pope and Associates, the firm that administers the program, believes, "We offer more confidential service because we are not a school organization."

Employees are assured that neither their job nor their reputation will be jeopardized by asking for help. Pope and Associates divulged only the number of people using the program.

To contact a counselor, employees can call a 24-hour assistance phone number. "They will discuss the problem and attempt to work out a plan," Maggio said.

According to Pope, after three visits, the employee will be referred to outside sources. The referrals will be covered by health plans.

The EAP has existed for almost 30 years. At first it was available only to big businesses like General Electric, AT&T, and General Motors.

Pope anticipated that between three to five percent of the employees at District 87 will take advantage of the program.

Bob Lindsay, Student Council adviser. "Also, a side effect of the Presidents Council is to learn how to function as a representative. It's good to coordinate activities."

He added, "Not all clubs send representatives, and that defeats the purpose."

Saimon said that the Presidents Council which has been functioning for two years, is open to suggestions.

Kirkegaard thinks that the group needs to listen more to what their representatives have to say.

Art guild to frame hallway

To add dimension to the art wing, students will construct a new hallway. Instead of a real hallway, however,it will be a mural painted by the Art Guild.

According to adviser Bill Johnston, the mural will recreate a typical school hallway, consisting of books, students, and lockers. "We're trying to make this look as realistic as possible," he said.

The project will cost the art guild approximately $60 for paint.

Once the students design the sketches, the drawing and painting will begin. Johnston believes that the project may take as little as two months.

President Joanna Stimmell stresses the importance of participation from art guild members. "We would like a lot of people to help," she said.

Johnston agrees. "School's supposed to be for the kids so I'd like to see more student works," he said.

In addition to creating a new hallway, students will also paint above the doorways in the art wing as well as work on other projects requested by other departments throughout the year.

Coming events

November	
3	Instant replay - main gym 3 p.m.
6	Parents Night
11	No school - Veterans Day
14	Math contest - cafe 2:45 p.m.
15-17	Fall musical - Biester

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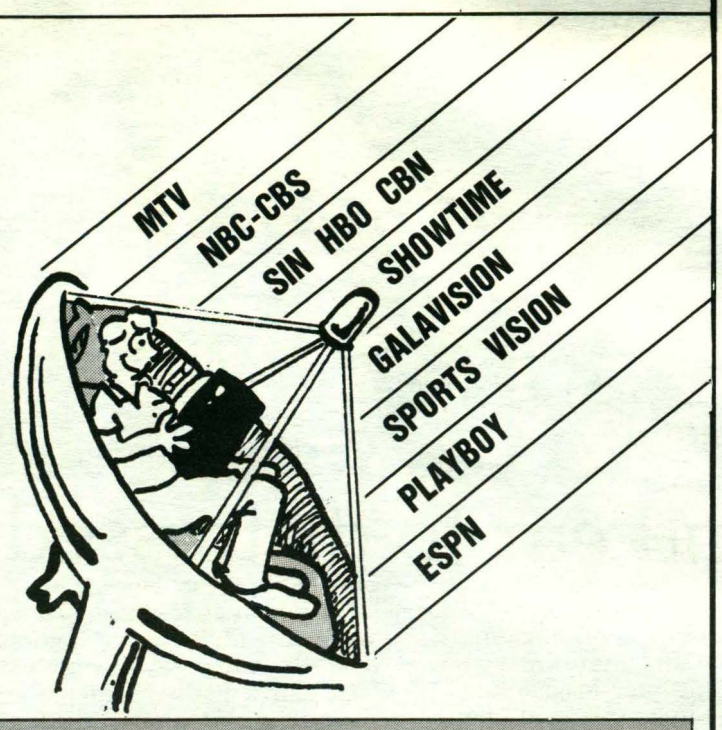

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Comic folklore builds house

by Cathy Mau

While East theater students have been thinking about Annie for only two months, Lombard residents Tom and Carol Morse have been concentrating on Annie for the past two years because they live in the Victorian house where her creator once lived.

The house was built in 1881, according to historical registers, but the previous owners believe that it was constructed about 1869 because of other historical data.

The creator of Annie moved into the house in 1927.

The Morses bought the house, which is located on north Main Street, in 1983.

Though the Morses did not buy the house just because of its connection to Annie, they took an interest in her. They have been collecting Annie paraphernalia for almost a year.

"Most of our things are one-of-a-kind items. We pick them up at garage sales and county fairs. A lot of our friends bring us things. When they see something, they'll pick it up for us," Tom said.

The entry to the house features a slate floor with a colorful abstract center design. The hand-carved wooden hall is decorated with ceramic tiles depicting Aesop's fables, the four seasons, and the Knights of the Round Table. There are 65 of the tiles scattered around the house.

The huge parlor is decorated with Victorian furniture purchased from the previous owners and additional antique furniture that they have collected over the years. The windows are covered with scarlet velvet curtains. A music room featuring a grand piano, also purchased from the previous owners, is located at the side of the parlor.

Looming over Main street, the house of Orphan Annie creator Harold Gray ties Lombard to Broadway. Photo by Tammy Thorp

Carol's favorite room is the spectacular dining room. The walls are equipped with a built-in china cabinet, whose doors are decorated with stained glass windows. The pattern is repeated throughout the room, carved in the doors and windows and in the marble fireplace. "The dining room is the most unusual, formal room in the house. I love to entertain there," Carol said.

Tom's favorite room is the study. All of the wood in the room is hand-carved cherry wood. The fireplace in the room is the other half of the double fireplace in the dining room.

The master bedroom features a massive set of wooden furniture, which the Morses also bought from the previous owners. In fact, the bedroom set was owned by Gray's parents.

The house also boasts a tower. It is mainly used for ventilation. "When we open up the windows here in the summer, it is almost like air conditioning," Tom said. "It is rumored that the original owners watched the 1871 Chicago fire from the tower."

The house is a dream come true, but it does have one problem. "For all the rooms in the house, there is only one full bathroom and with teenage girls in the house we need a schedule," Tom said.

As long as the Annie house remains a part of Lombard, it will be a constant reminder of Lombard's heritage.

Broadway star plummets to reality in suburbia

by Kevin Ellerbruch

Tomorrow a special Lombard citizen will celebrate her birthday. Little Orphan Annie turns 61 years old. In a rare interview in her Lombard home, Annie Warbucks reminisces about her childhood, her adolescence, and her adult life.

Annie, who moved to Lombard from New York City, has been living incognito.

After the publicity of Annie's adoption by millionaire Oliver Warbucks, the household unexpectedly took a complete turnaround. Even while recalling the tragic event, the words flowed easily:

When I was 13 years old, Daddy started gambling. It was horrible. He would spend his money at the race track and gamble it away on Saturday night poker games. By the time I was 16, Daddy had lost all his savings.

The trauma took its toll on both Daddy and me. Daddy turned to alcohol. I couldn't believe Mr. Warbucks, my savior, was down the tubes and a complete disgrace. All of this, of course, was kept from the media.

Daddy could hardly handle himself anymore, let alone me, so as a favor to him, I left. I was now almost 18 years old. I moved to Manhattan with my old friend Molly. We shared an apartment, and both of us worked as waitresses at the Golden Spoon. Life was rough, but I managed.

Molly found a boyfriend, and as nature would have it, she got pregnant. So she left me and moved to Gary, Indiana with her boyfriend and baby.

Now I had no roommate, and I could not afford the rent. I was really wondering if the sun would come out tomorrow. I tried finding a boyfriend, but it didn't work. My red curls weren't so cute anymore, and boys didn't want girls who could only sing.

By my twentieth birthday, I weighed 175 pounds, which only added to my problems. Things couldn't get much worse. On the sixth anniversary of Sandy's death, he was hit by a Ford pick up truck so I decided to travel. I packed what clothes I had in paper bags and bought the cheapest train ticket to anywhere.

Arriving in Lombard with clothes in hand and needing a shower, I decided it really was a hard knock life. I was always pretty good at saving money, what little I could get, so I managed to rent an apartment above the Grove restaurant.

The first couple of jobs I held didn't go so well, but I managed to save enough money to buy a house on Main Street.

Soon I found myself, at age 31, weighing 225 pounds. I bleached my hair blond and started my pursuit for a man. It was rough, but by age 40, I was married. I married the top executive of an exterminating company.

When the company went under, my husband committed suicide and left me with nothing but a garage full of toxic chemicals.

At age 45, I was fat, poor, and alone. I let my natural red grow back in, and I sometimes curl it in remembrance of those few perfect years in the Warbuck mansion.

Now, at age 61, I feel I have led a full life and am ready to die. But before I go, I want to finish my memoirs entitled "Annie's Story."

A famous cast of cartoon characters, originated in Lombard, will visit East on Nov. 15-17. Gossip precedes them, especially concerning their past performances on Broadway.

Sidelights

by Doug Elwell

Characters draw regard

Annie: The lovable little orphan, Annie, is back on the stage again to sing her little heart out for everyone who can stand to hear it. Annie dominates the stage with her powerful presence and her bouncy, spunky personality, unchanged from the comic strips of her past.

Those who grew up reading the comic strip, Little Orphan Annie, may be surprised to find that, in the play, Annie has pupils in her eyes.

Also, it is rumored, Annie will forsake her beloved red dress, which she has never changed in the entire history of the comic strip. Annie's curly red trademark, however, remains unchanged. Her performance should be as strong as ever.

Daddy Warbucks: The self-made millionaire, Daddy Warbucks, graces the stage with his bald wit and smooth delivery. One may wonder how he acquired his great riches. Rumor has it that he once worked as a stand-in for Telly Savalas. He may have even been an understudy to Yul Brynner in **The King and I.**

Regardless of his past experiences, Daddy Warbucks continues to dazzle audiences with his great wealth, (and partly with the glare from the spotlights that shine off the top of his head).

Grace Farrell: As secretary to Daddy Warbucks, Grace plays a mother-type figure in contrast to his father figure. Grace is very caring towards Annie, despite her role as a strong, self-efficient secretary. Although Grace and Daddy Warbucks are close, their relationship is purely professional. However, this doesn't mean that Grace has to be constantly clean-cut and permanent-pressed.

Mrs. Hannigan: A new character, she plays the wicked old woman who runs the orphanage in which Annie is incarcerated. Besides being an alcoholic, she is also cruel to the orphans, especially little Annie.

Rooster Hannigan and Lilly St. Regis: Rooster Hannigan is an ex-con who is eager to collect the money Daddy Warbucks promised as a reward to Annie's parents if they came and took custody of her. Lilly St. Regis is a loose lady with big expectations.

Lilly and Rooster pose as Annie's parents so they can collect the big reward from Daddy Warbucks.

Sandy: Annie's cute little dog, Sandy, adds his special presence to the performance. Some say that Sandy was itching to perform again. Others say it was just fleas.

Regardless, he'll add his traditional "arf, arf!" to the dialogue. Unfortunately, Sandy makes only a brief appearance in the play. Critics hope that his performance will not be marred by any little "accidents."

Cast:
Annie/Aimee Wagler
Warbucks/Eric Wallbruch
Miss Hannigan/Joyce Driscoll
Grace Farrell/Beth Hoebel
Roosevelt/Dan Wagler

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Vegetarian teen refuses to stomach animal abuse

by Kim Peirce

Welcome to Burger King, may I take your order?"

"One vegetarian Whopper with extra lettuce."

The employee agape, blankly looking at the customer, questioned, "A vegetarian Whopper?"

"Yes," the customer replied. "A whopper without the meat."

Senior Melody Veneziano, a vegetarian, usually encounters the reaction when she craves for a Whopper and orders one without the meat.

Six years ago, when she found out where the meat in her Whopper came from, Veneziano became a vegetarian. "I questioned where the food came from when I read books and pamphlets about animal abuse. I saw how cruel people were to animals in order to provide humans with steak, ribs, and chicken," she said.

For most people, meat is their whole life. It's steak one night and hamburgers the next.

"Sometimes I think back on what meat used to taste like. Then I think it is flesh, body, and I don't want it. To me, it is not a sacrifice anymore. It is natural," she said.

When Veneziano became a vegetarian, her parents took offense and figured it was a passing phase. "Now my parents respect my views and do not force me to eat meat," Veneziano said. "They figure, 'She's doing her own thing, let her do it.' "

According to Veneziano, becoming a vegetarian was not hard to do. She simply let her emotions take over. Being a vegetarian shows that she can support her feelings with her actions.

Senior Kristi Haxton was influenced by Veneziano to become a vegetarian. "Last year in English, we had a discussion on animal abuse and vegetarians. Since Melody was a vegetarian and against animal abuse, she was actively participating in the discussion," Haxton said.

"Practically the whole class was against her, but the class had nothing to back up their views and Melody did. She could support her feelings. I thought I'd try being a vegetarian for a week, and it grew on me. But I'm a vegetarian for health reasons," she added.

Veneziano feels so strongly about animal abuse that she continuously researches the abhorred topic. Because of her research, she has become an intelligent resource on animal abuse. She speaks dogmatically on the issues:

On animal experimentation

Albino rabbits are involved in Draize Eye tests, which test cosmetics, drugs, pesticides, and other chemicals on the rabbit's eyes. Companies such as Avon, Revlon, and Procter and Gamble use the Draize Eye test so the $5 a customer pays for eye shadow may put another rabbit in a cage.

"Animals are really exploited in experiments. Most of the experiments are hidden from the public in laboratories. Sixty percent of the experiments are worthless and the ones that do come to some good are not that advantageous," Veneziano said as she layed out many pamphlets dealing with vivisection.

On hunting ethics

"I hate hunting. I think people who hunt are insecure. They need proof that they are masculine and can kill," she said.

"People are animals. We put ourselves above other animals. So we have more brains and can do a lot of things that animals can't do, but they can run faster than us and have other talents that we don't possess."

Not only is Veneziano a spurting fountain of information, but she also is a missionary to others.

"Many people do not realize what is happening to animals, and my job is to inform people and try to get them to help me," she said.

Veneziano tries to donate 20 percent of what she earns each week to organizations against animal abuse, such as Pet Resources, Friends of Animals and the Humane Society.

"It impresses me to see a teenager do that much for a great cause," senior Eric Wallbruch said.

Hunters target bestial game

by Laura Hobday

Man is the ultimate hunter, some people believe. Killing and dominating other creatures are his natural instincts.

Although hunting stemmed from times when it was necessary to kill for food and for clothing, the hunting instinct remains. As society has become more civilized, the instinct has been tamed. However, some still join in the hunting game.

Junior Greg Schwartz hunts because he believes he is carrying out an American tradition. "It's like how the Indians used to do it," he said.

Although Schwartz views hunting as a hobby, sophomore Eric Pocius takes a more sportsmanlike stand. "I like hunting because of the challenge," Pocius said. "It's a thrill to finally get what you have been chasing all day."

Hunting, besides being a sport or a hobby, is also beneficial to the animals, according to Mark Puttle, office manager of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

"Many species wouldn't be around today if it hadn't been for the hunter," he said. Puttle explained that overpopulation of a species can cause them to die out without predation. Currently there is an overpopulation of deer in Cook County due to the lack of predators and the illegality of hunting in that area.

"Busse Woods is totally surrounded by urbanization, but the deer are going to live there for as long as they can," Puttle said. "Unfortunately, there will probably be a big winter kill, or else they will die from overpopulation."

To regulate hunting, permits are required for legal killing. Hunting licenses will be given to anyone who applies.

Although some view the hunter's instinct as natural, others take a look at the other side of the gun: the animals.

"I don't think hunting is right. Back in the old days when they had to hunt to live it was okay, but not now," sophomore Tracy Laux said.

Senior Sue Katula expressed a similar view: "A person shouldn't be killing innocent animals just for his own pleasure. You can buy the animals you need for food in the store."

The hunters themselves do not believe that hunting is cruel. Hunting, according to Pocius, is acceptable due to the state regulation of licenses to control killing. "Also, I don't waste anything that I hurt," he said.

Junior Jeff Carpenter thinks hunting is justified when the animals killed are used for food and not just shot and left.

Despite personal morals and beliefs on hunting, it will always be a natural institution of mankind.

"Man and wildlife now share the land," Puttle said. "Both must be managed and controlled in order to live compatibly."

'I like hunting because of the challenge. It's a thrill to finally get what you have been chasing all day.'

'I hate hunting. I think people who hunt need proof they are masculine and can kill.'

Lab experiments extract mixed reactions

by Jeannie Ryba

Every day scientists make new scientific breakthroughs achieved through the use of laboratory animals, but unfortunately in some cases, animals are abused.

As a result, the use and abuse of lab animals is under constant surveillance by the public.

Incidents such as the one at the University of Pennsylvania become the rallying cry. In University of Pennsylvania's Head Trauma Lab, there was a case of extreme sadism. "They used animals with the intent to harm," said Michele Gaspar, public relations manager for The Anti-Cruelty Society.

The University of Pennsylvania Head Trauma Lab incident was a well documented case where the scientists were using baboons for experimentation even though their skulls are not similar to human skulls.

A group called the Animal Liberation Front broke into the laboratory, stole the videotapes of the experiments, and edited them down to a one-hour tape. They revealed them to a shocked public.

The incident of extreme sadism attracted the government's attention, which prompted them to pull the funds from the lab.

The few highly publicized cases of abuse cover up the true benefits of lab animals.

Organizations such as TACS does not rule out the need to use lab animals, but they believe in using only the fewest numbers of animals and trials to produce accurate results.

"No rational person can say that there haven't been tremendous advances due to the use of lab animals," Gaspar said.

East Biology teacher Gary Lenning considers the use of lab animals to be necessary and humane. "It's more humane to perform experiments on animals than humans," he said.

Lenning also believes that there are some problems with abuse of animals. He added that it is important to use enough animals to keep the data accurate.

He acknowledged that animals have been misused but pointed out that it is important to use small animals before endangering the life of a human.

Most labs use animals from biological supply houses where the animals were raised for the purpose of experimentation.

"I don't feel that some people understand the purpose of what science is all about. People have to understand that using an animal has a point, as long as it is carried out in a humane way," Lenning said.

Acceptance of the use of lab animals is important to the field of science. "I believe it is an issue of raising the public's confidence and making them trust the medical research centers," Gaspar said.

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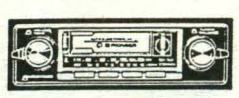

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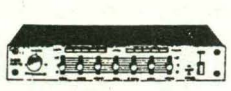

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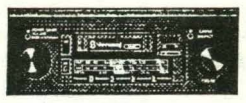

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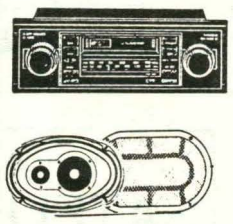

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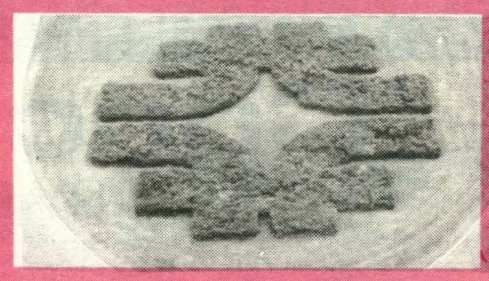


First show:

science opens up new frontiers

Double feature: smashing success

Beauty and charm tell the story of Fermilab, the largest scientific installation in the world. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory covers 6,800 acres of land west of Chicago and thousands of ideas. Within its gates, Fermilab reveals the twin concerns of high-technology and environment.

For scientists, the beauty of Fermilab lies in the explanations of the laws of nature and in the quest for the basic particles that make up nature.

Bearing odd names like Cockcroft-Walton generator, linac, synchotron, and bubble chamber, Fermilab's huge arsenal of equipment batters at the doors to the world inside the atom. Soon to wield the awesome power of two trillion electron volts, the lab stands at the cutting edge of scientific research. Exploring the world of quarks, neutrinos, leptons, photons, and the realms of anti-matter, scientists at Fermi try to find the basic particles that make up the universe.

Whether scientists are examining the small scale of the atom or the vast reaches of outer space, Fermilab helps them probe the universe — from instants after the Big Bang to events to come in a billion years.

Inside the labs shines the beauty of scientific discovery.

On the flip side of Fermi's beauty is its charm. The installation thinks not only about molecules and atoms but also about the arts and the environment.

Robert Rathbun Wilson, the first director of the lab, believed the institution should be a cultural center. Because of its distance from Chicago, Fermilab serves as a unique center for the arts in the suburbs.

Featuring everything from science fiction films to live Indian music, the lab offers a broad range of cultural programming.

Culture also involves Fermi's architecture. From the central office to the experimental sites to the electric poles, everything shows the concern for creating an environment that promotes thinking.

Environmental concerns affect the land around Fermi. From prairie restoration to bison herds, the laboratory seeks ways to preserve the world it explores.

Beauty and charm are two particles found at Fermilab. The two words also stand for the two faces of Fermilab, the beauty of science and the charm of the environment.

— Greg Jao

Second show:

culture explores timeless ideas

Direct viewpoint

Leader talks straight science

Leon Lederman, director of Fermilab, is finishing his seventh year of leadership. Despite Lederman's claim that he is still trying to figure out his role, he supervises the financial, experimental, and educational operations. Lederman talks honestly about his job.

What are your responsibilities as director of Fermilab?

The laboratory does basic research in high-energy particle physics. To do this, Congress appropriates a large sum of money.

It's my job to make sure that the money is well spent and that we get the maximum amount of science for that sum — to be cost efficient, to be safe, and to inform the public about want we're doing. All of that is consistent with the idea of getting as much science with the money appropriated.

Is there anything you don't like about your job?

You have to deal with a lot of people, and some of them aren't pleasant to deal with. You can have 2,000 people, and sometimes you have 2,000 problems. You have a lot of bureaucracy. Essentially, bureaucratic difficulties are not fun.

How does it make you feel to know that you are the director of one of the world's largest science research centers?

I don't think about it ... much. It doesn't have much influence because all you see are the things around you. You think about problems day to day, what you are going to do next year, and what's going to happen a few years down the road.

Where do you see Fermilab headed in the future?

Well, we have a whole brand new set of machines so the next ten years are going to be very rich years of getting scientific results. The last six years we've been building things. The work was very hard and unrewarding. We weren't doing much for the way of good science.

We're finishing that in the next year or so, and then we'll start to get scientific results out. That always is very uplifting, morale building.

The atmosphere here will vibrate with good science, and everyone will be excited. People who are not absolutely familiar with science will catch the affection of progress. The next ten years look very good.

What significant accomplishments have you seen Fermilab make?

By far the major achievement was the successful construction of the world's highest energy accelerator, Tevatron. Both in engineering and technological accomplishments, Tevatron had a major impact on applying exotic technology of super conductivity.

Why do you think it's important for people to know about Fermilab?

We spend a lot of time at Fermilab on education for several reasons. Of course, the obvious reason is that the people now in junior and senior high school will be the scientists ten years from now. The more we can get kids excited about science, the more scientists we will have, and that's important.

But I also think that Fermilab is interesting even to people who will not be scientists because it's a cultural center. Science is part of our culture. It's very important for journalists, doctors, lawyers, and policemen to know what is going on in science.

The public needs to be educated in science because they have to vote, and there are so many issues which have a scientific impact. The earlier you start, the better. So that's why you go to junior high school.

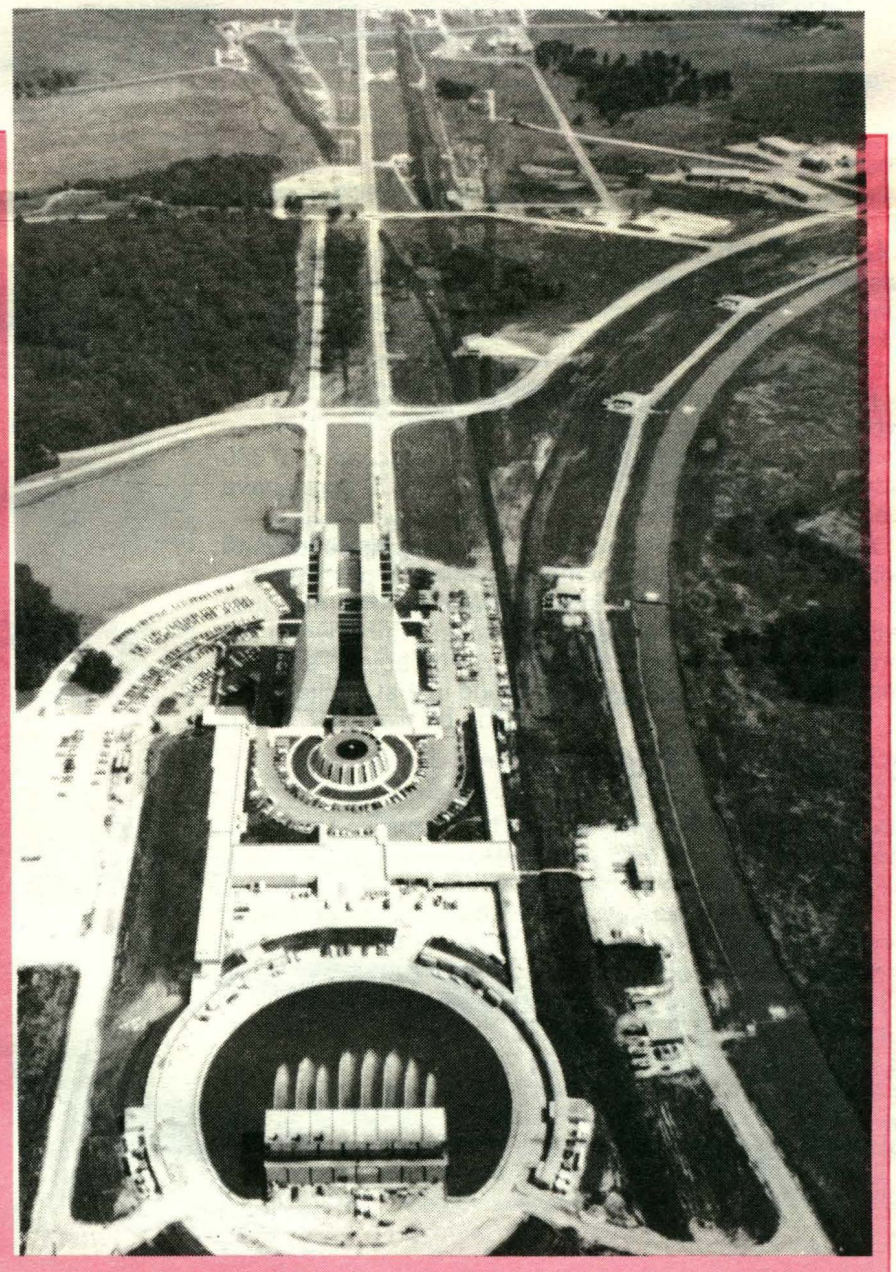
How do people view Fermilab?

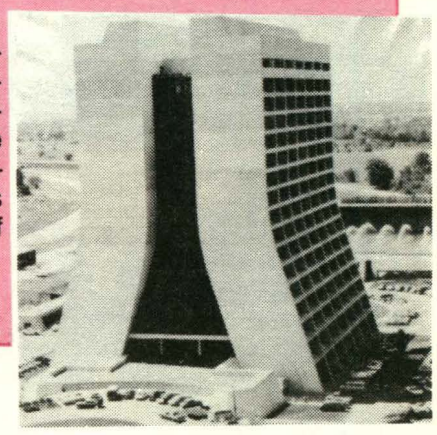
It all depends on whether they've visited here or not. You'd be surprised how many people who have never been here think there's a big fence around it and you have to know the secret password to get in or have some kind of a badge. People who have been here know it's a wide open laboratory open to the public. We welcome visitors.

What plans would you like to see Fermilab carry out in the future?

Someday maybe we will have a new accelerator. And it would be nice if it could connect on to Fermilab. That would be a project for the 1990s.

Interview by Gina Nolan





Eagle's view: The overhead perspective of Fermilab reveals its combination of science and culture. The aerial glance displays the booster ring, the linac, the central laboratory, and the experimental sites. Visible from miles away, the central lab is the focus of Fermi.

Personality

Environment

Concern for nature

Technology peacefully coexists with ecology

Even though physics is its main concern, Fermi also has concerns for non-physics topics like the environment. Fermilab demonstrates its concern for the environment by supervising several environmental projects.

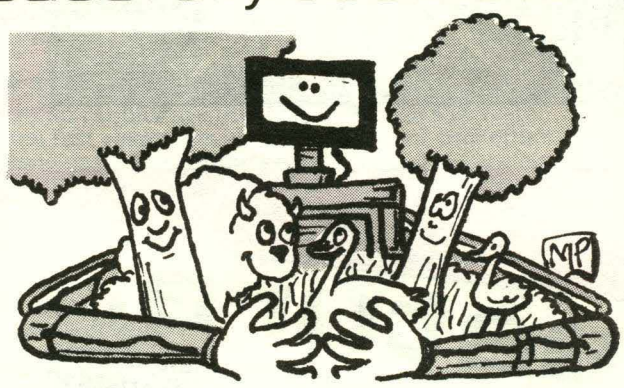
Believing conservation of the natural water resources in the area is important, Fermilab uses basins of rain water to cool the accelerator ring instead of pumping up water from rivers and lakes in the area. The heated water travels through a waterway, cools, and empties into two ponds which serve as homes for ducks, swans, fish, and geese.

Also demonstrating the concern for the environment, Fermi started a prairie restoration project in 1974. The scientists were concerned about the almost extinct prairies.

"The purpose of the project was to restore prairie landscape inside the main accelerator ring," Thomas Warkins said. Other purposes included the following:

- Show that high technology and nature can co-exist.
- Make the surroundings more pleasant for lab workers.
- Improve public relations.
- Beautify the area in the ring.

"People inside and outside of the lab support the



prairie project. Fermilab employees, visitors, students, teachers, and local residents are all involved in the project," said Nitch Adamus, chairman of the prairie committee.

The prairie's first planting occured in June, 1975 when volunteers sowed 400 pounds of seed. Acquiring and planting prairie seeds proved to be a long process. First, in the fall, volunteers collected hundreds of pounds of prairie seeds near cemeteries and along railroad tracks. They used seeds like Indian grass, big bluestem, switch grass, wild quinine, and purple coneflower.

After harvesting, the volunteers separated the chaff and weighed the seeds. In the following fall, volunteers classified the seeds into species, weighing and boxing them.

During spring planting, volunteers simulated the prairie winter to help the seed break dormancy. Then they planted the seeds in the soil with a seed drill or by hand seeding — a process called broadcasting.

As a result of careful planning, now a prairie exists inside the accelerator ring. The final stop involved is a supervised burn in the spring.

"The supervised burn helps to maintain the prairie in good condition by killing the Eurasian weeds (plants from Europe) which develop," Warkins said.

Aside from restoring prairie plants, the people involved in the prairie project have given great effort to restore prairie animals. Two birds, previously extinct in Illinois, have been introduced.

The trumpeter swan, a prairie bird, has not been common in Illinois since 1880. Only 70 of the birds exist today in the United States. They are most common in Alaska and in Wyoming.

The sandhill crane became extinct in Illinois due to hunting and loss of habitat. Fortunately, the four foot tan-gray prairie bird now thrives in Wisconsin.

"Craig Hendel, an aviculturist, and the Fermilab prairie project committee have made it possible to have trumpeter swans and sandhill cranes introduced into the prairie," Adamus said.

The offspring of both of the animals will be allowed to migrate with hopes that they will return with others who will make the Fermi prairie a new home.

Fermilab also boasts 76 head of bison, which are not part of the prairie project but are located in a pasture near the accelerator ring.

"The buffalo are mainly for public awareness. They remind people of the days and the way of life on the Illinois prairie many years ago," Warkins said.

The prairie is inaccessible to the public, but in the future, Fermi is planning to turn an area outside of the ring into more prairie land. The new area will be open to the public by the way of an interpretive trail leading from the Morton Arboretum.

"The new addition to the original prairie will not only provide enjoyment and fascination to the public, but will also prove to be very educational to tours of students and other groups," Adamus said.

Although the prairie project has no relation to high-energy physics, Fermilab has shown a great concern for the environment.

"The main point that we wanted to stress with this project and all of the other environmental projects is that high technology and nature can co-exist," Warkins said.

— Kim Peirce

How to make a prairie

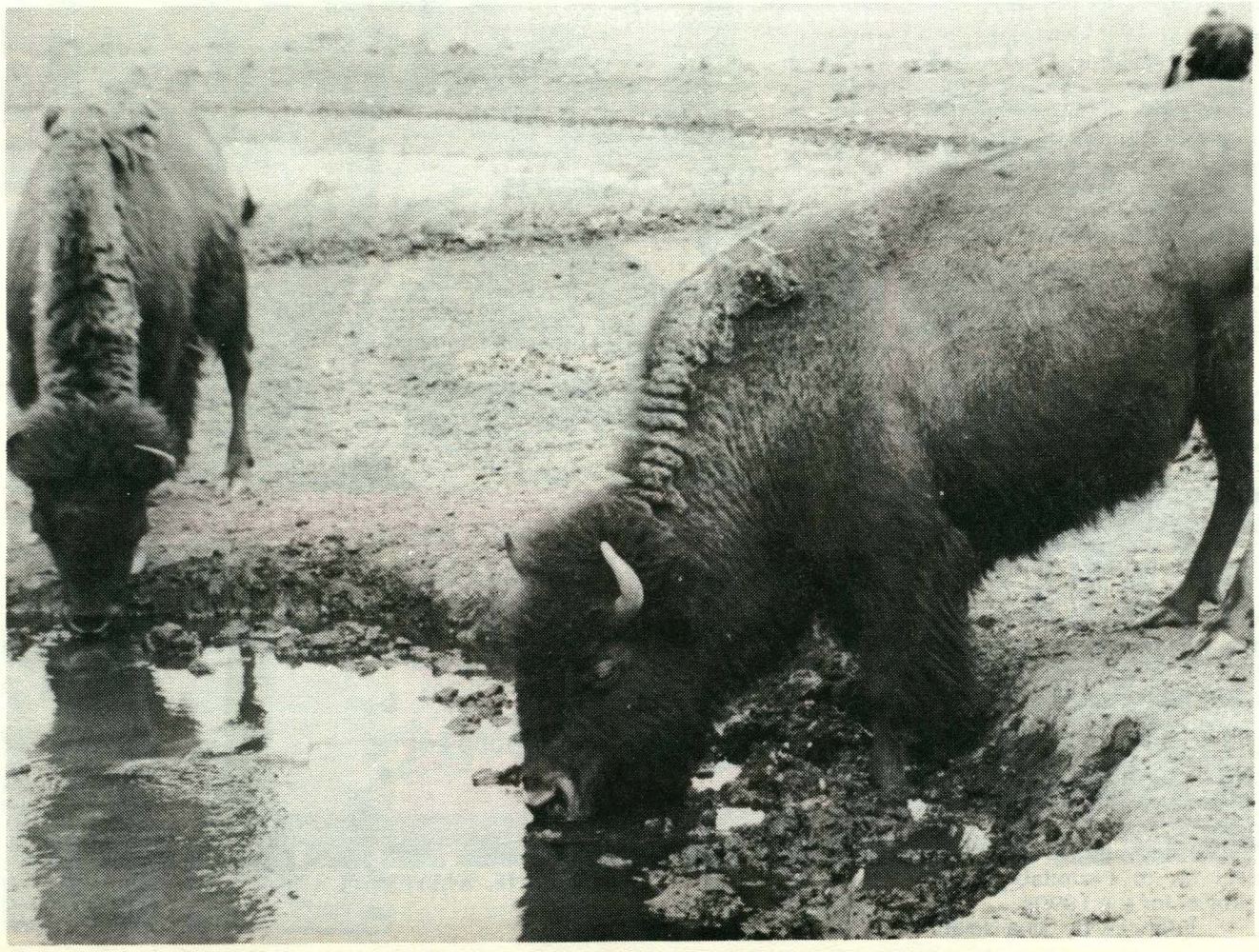
1 Do research at your nearest library. Look up the following seeds, and find out what they look like, as well as other important information. The seeds to look for are the following:
a. Indian grass
b. big bluestem
c. switch grass
d. wild quinine
e. purple coneflower
Hint: The Morton Arboretum library will be helpful for investigation.
2 Look for remnants of seeds near railroad tracks and cemeteries. (But don't get hit by a train!)
3 Find a garden or a lawn area to plant the seeds.
Hint: Mom would love to have prairie plants with her tomatoes! Or try the space outside your science class.
4 Once you have found a sufficient area to plant, turn the soil and work it up with your hands.
5 Toss the seed into the ground.
Hint: Plants will grow slowly so do not worry. One morning you will go outside and shudder at the sight of the weeds that have developed in your prairie. Do not fret. Pull or cut the weeds out.
Prairie animals: It's not possible to place real prairie animals on your own prairie. But there are other options:
a. Draw them, glue on stick, and plant in ground.
b. Take Rover out there for a walk. (He might be a good imitation of a bison!)
Good luck.

Nature trail: In addition to the prairie project, Fermilab is also the home for 76 head of bison. The bison, along with other endangered animals, remind the public what prairie life was like. The herd of bison come from Illinois, from Colorado, and from South Dakota.

Fermilab's prairie restoration project began in 1974 when the Nature Conservancy, a national organization that promotes conservation, proposed restoration of 660 acres inside the accelerator ring. About 400 acres have been planted since then.

As a result of planting trees, developing grasslands, and working on water conservation, Fermilab is developing a park-like atmosphere. Studies have determined that wildlife will duplicate that of a natural prairie when the prairie matures. Also, the prairie will be able to support more species that are naturally found in that habitat.

Photos by Tammy Thorp



Education

Opportu

Fermilab not only studies the most progressive theory of high-energy physics but also teaches students and instructors more about the fundamentals of physics.

Saturday Morning Physics, the first educational program at Fermi for students, started in 1980. According to physicist Drasko Jovanovic, the project was initiated by Fermi director Leon Lederman.

"Being a professor from Columbia University, he was acutely aware of the need for science education among high school students," Jovanovic said.

According to program coordinator Marge Bardeen, many physicists enjoy teaching because they believe in the importance of improving education in their field.

Saturday Morning Physics runs during the school year in three ten-week sessions. The program looks for high school juniors and seniors with strong interests in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and science.

"There is really no criteria concerning who can participate. The teachers in each building evaluate the students who apply," Bardeen said. "Since only a limited number of students can be accepted, 120 in each session, the science teachers must pick their top students."

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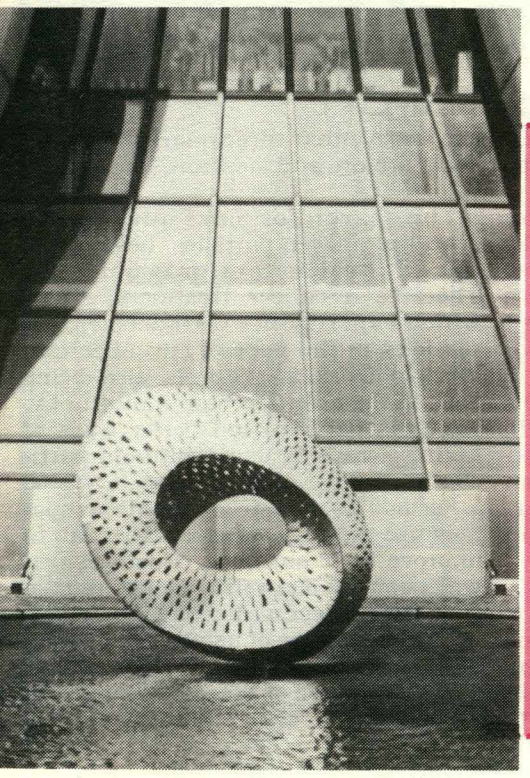
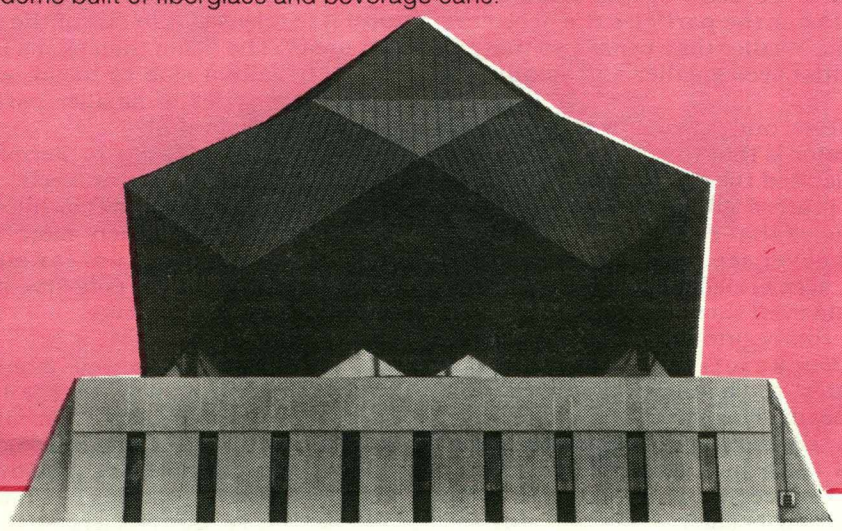
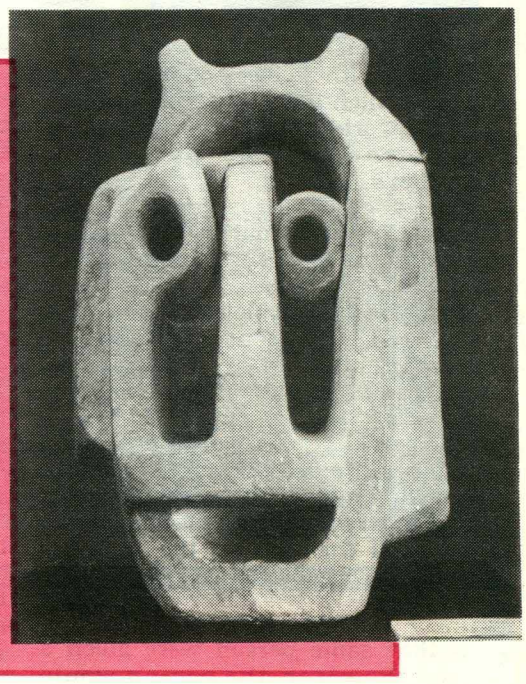




Visual appeal: At Fermilab, arts such as sculpture and architecture, add to the lab's image. Sculpture ranges from a giant Mobius strip to a miniature Albert Einstein. Architecture includes a geodesic dome built of fiberglass and beverage cans.



Culture

Fuel for the spirit

Public programs encourage artistic involvement

addition to imaginative architecture and ulpture, Fermilab sparks employee creativ- with ambitious cultural offers featuring art splays, musical performances, and film se- s.

rt

ermilab's permanent collection of sculpture ides in Robert Rathbun Wilson hall, the main ilding.

he six pieces of art, made of wood, marble, metal d plexiglass, are in the atrium and on the second or crossover. All of the pieces were selected by rmi's first director, Robert Wilson, from a lection owned by the Royal Academy of the Arts England.

Wilson enjoyed choosing sculpture, but he also joyed designing works of his own. His works are ger than the permanent collection and are located ound the Fermi grounds. Visitors traveling on rmi's entrance road drive under a Wilson creation led "Broken Symmetry."

Another Wilson piece called "Hyperbolic Oblisk," is ated in front of Wilson Hall's reflecting the pond. The third is a large scale mobius strip that is mounted on top of the Ramsey Auditorium.

In addition to the permanent sculpture, Fermilab periodically has art shows in its second floor gallery at Wilson Hall. The shows range from mineral and seashell collections to micro-photographs and holograms, three dimensional images made with lasers. The pieces come from sources like the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History, and painters or photographers.

The shows are selected by a committee composed of six Fermi employees and husbands or wives of Fermi employees. Saundra Cox, the chairperson of the art committee, says that the shows are open to the public, but that they are mainly held for Fermi employees. She said that since the scientists are interested in the arts, they quickly say what they like and what they don't like.

Music

In addition to art work, Fermi also offers diverse music programs as a diversion from its scientific pursuits. The program includes 11 to 13 performances a year. Styles include classical brass ensembles, jazz band performances, Indian music, and bluegrass as well as classical, pop, and flamenco guitar.

Steven Pordes, acting chairman of the auditorium, believes that the musical events are worthwhile. "Well performed art stimulates the mind," he said. "They make you feel good inside."

Performances are held in the Fermi auditorium, which seats 850 people.

Although few staff members attend, Pordes says, the program is successful because it makes Fermi stand out as not only a scientific facility but also as a public center. According to Prodes, about 90 percent of the audience is from the surrounding communities and only 10 percent is Fermi staff.

"It's a very good auditorium," Pordes said. "It's an ideal place to hold an event."

Films

The Fermilab auditorium also presents weekend movies throughout the year. The presentations range from sub-titled foreign films to upbeat science fiction movies and comedies. film schedules for the year are available from the receptionist or included in all Fermilab mailings. Call 840-3353 for more information.

According to James Freeman, president of the Fermilab International Film Society, the movies are selected by a committee of eight to ten interested Fermi employeees. The committee sifts through catalogs of available movies and then selects the ones it believes are good enough. "We try to weed out the bad movies," Freeman explained. "For each film, we need a series of reviews to help us choose."

The films are worthwhile," he said. "They prove that Fermilab is more than just a science lab."

ity: programs for knowledge

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Junior high and grade school students are also beginning to become associated with Fermi. For junior high students, a pilot project developing methods and materials, such as this newspaper, has been developed.

For elementary school students in grades 3-6, a poster contest was held in honor of National Science Week. "Students from DuPage and Kane counties entered their posters into groups for third-fourth grade or fifth-sixth grade. Fifty to sixty posters were displayed at Fermi and were then judged," Bardeen said. "First through third place winners were given cash awards, and all were given certificates."

Teachers also benefit from what Fermi has to offer. In October, 1982, the Friends of Fermilab, a voluntary support group, initiated a project called the Summer Institute for Science Teachers. The primary objective of the program was to improve and update high school science courses and to enhance the understanding of the science teachers.

For four weeks, teachers are involved in an intensive in-service training program. The sessions include new ideas for labs and ideas about how to use computers in relation to scientific problems. "It is a chance to update our general knowledge and a time to share ideas," Highland Park biology teacher Gene Haugh said. "Specifically, it may not help your course, but it gives individual teachers more security. Knowledge is something we always try to seek."

Response to the various programs has been positive. According to Jovanovic, the Saturday Morning Physics program has been successful. "We can see it is successful because attendance is voluntary and kids keep coming," he said. "We are very impressed that kids find it interesting enough to come."

Other programs are also being considered. There is a proposal for a math seminar for kindergarten to eighth grade teachers. There is also a plan to build a science academy in Illinois. "Dr. Lederman has been lobbying for this idea, and he has been writing many letters," Bardeen said. "We are proposing an area in the Fox Valley."

— Michelle Jao

make the students aware at is going on at the lab.'

The Fermi Flash acts as a supplement for a junior high science curriculum. Designed, written, and edited by Echo editors, the original eight page paper explains the who, how, why, what, where, and when of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

The supplement, which was written during the summer, discussed topics ranging from physical location to future plans. Funding for the original project comes from the Friends of Fermi, Inc., a non-profit corporation dedicated to informing the public of the opportunities and efforts of Fermilab. The curriculum, entitled "Beauty and Charm at Fermilab," explains elementary particle physics.

The Echo has excerpted four pages from the Flash for the enjoyment of its readers.

Opportunity: programs for knowledge

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Scientists and engineers volunteer to serve as course instructors. "There is really no problem in finding an instructor. The lab is a resource of instructors," Jovanovic said. "There are 200 physicists and 100 engineers who are all very busy, but they find the time to do instruction."

The ten-week course consists of lectures and tours of the facilities. "At each class, a person would talk about their specific fields of study," high school student John Schroder said. "The course was an overview, and each person took a set topic such as gravity or quantum mechanics."

High school students are not the only people benefiting from Fermilab. College students also have many opportunities to get involved. During the summer, a student lecture series on particle physics is offered. Twenty-five undergraduates who are science majors have a chance for employment at Fermi. "Besides just working here, we make the students aware of what is going on at the lab," Jovanovic said.

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Teachers also benefit from what Fermi has to offer. In October, 1982, the Friends of Fermilab, a voluntary support group, initiated a project called the Summer Institute for Science Teachers. The primary objective of the program was to improve and update high school science courses and to enhance the understanding of the science teachers.

'We make the students aware of what is going on at the lab.'

For four weeks, teachers are involved in an intensive in-service training program. The sessions include new ideas for labs and ideas about how to use computers in relation to scientific problems. "It is a chance to update our general knowledge and a time to share ideas," Highland Park biology teacher Gene Haugh said. "Specifically, it may not help your course, but it gives individual teachers more security. Knowledge is something we always try to seek."

Response to the various programs has been positive. According to Jovanovic, the Saturday Morning Physics program has been successful. "We can see it is successful because attendance is voluntary and kids keep coming," he said. "We are very impressed that kids find it interesting enough to come."

Other programs are also being considered. There is a proposal for a math seminar for kindergarten to eighth grade teachers. There is also a plan to build a science academy in Illinois. "Dr. Lederman has been lobbying for this idea, and he has been writing many letters," Bardeen said. "We are proposing an area in the Fox Valley."

— Michelle Jao

Accelerating knowledge

Complex machine speeds up diverse research

Beating with an electronic pulse, Tevatron, which is the heart of Fermilab and the world's largest proton accelerator, reveals the purpose of Fermilab's existence.

"The accelerator is Fermilab. Without it, Fermilab could not exist," said Bob Mau, head of accelerator operations.

According to physicist Drasko Jovanovic, the particle accelerator exists for two reasons. The first reason is that fast particles act like light beams in a microscope. For example, if there were peanuts and acorns placed on a table and a blindfolded person tried to distinguish which nuts were which by using a large beach ball, the person would roll the ball on the nuts but would not be able to tell which nuts were which.

"If that same person were given a needle, however, the person would trace the shape of each nut and would be able to tell which nuts were the peanuts and which were the acorns," Jovanovic explained.

In the same respect, a Fermilab scientist, like a blindfolded person, uses the accelerated particles such as the needle to view objects that are too small to be seen by the human eye. The faster the particles are accelerated, the smaller they behave so that the scientist sees smaller and smaller objects.

The second reason for using the accelerator is that the faster particles are accelerated the more energy they gain. The process gives rise to more exotic particles that scientists would otherwise never see. Also, through a collision, accelerated particles can be broken into even smaller particles.

At the beginning of the accelerator, the Cockcroft-Walton generator "creates" the hydrogen protons used in the beam. The particles then enter the linear accelerator (linac), which accelerates them in a straight line for 500 feet before shooting them into the small ring booster. The small ring speeds the particles up enough so that they can be boosted into the main accelerator ring, which is four miles in circumference and one mile in diameter. Magnets are used to guide the particles.

The beam of proton particles circles around the upper and lower tracks until it is released into one of the three test areas. The beam then slams into a target, usually a slab of metal, and it produces a series of smaller particles which physicists study.

The process adds up to Fermilab's eight million dollar a year electric bill, but Jovanovic explained that the accelerator would cost much more than eight million were it not for supercooled magnets which conserve a tremendous amount of energy.

"All the hard work and money is definitely worth it. We've made many significant findings here at Fermilab," theoretical physicist Chris Hill said.

The accelerator uses protons to study sub-atomic particles like quarks. "Quite simply, quarks are particles which are even smaller than protons and neutrons. There are presently six kinds of quarks known to man. Scientists believe that three quarks make up each proton and neutron," Jovanovic said.

The search for more quarks and other yet unseen particles, however, is not all the accelerator is used for. There is a cancer treatment center which experiments with accelerated particles in the hope of curing certain types of cancer. Work is also being done in the area of proton radiography, which is used to find better ways of taking X-rays by using different particles to view patients.

Fermilab's industrial affiliate companies use the discoveries at Fermilab to improve their business. "Businessmen will come to Fermilab to listen to a seminar on recent discoveries at Fermilab in the hope of using this technology in their own business," Mau said.

The main use of the accelerator, however, is the research into physics. "The particle accelerator gives us a tremendously optimal position to see the world as it's never been seen before," Hill stressed.

— Malcolm Bilimoria

Detecting the unseen

Electronic eyes track path of minute particles

Although the accelerator is important, the various detectors, which act like microscopes in a biology experiment, allow particle physicists to do the research, in other words, to collect scientific data.

Detectors, which come in many forms and sizes, are what allow the physicist to actually see what happens when the proton beam from the accelerator smashes into a target.

Physicist Chuck Brown believes that detectors are not complex. "An eye or a camera is a detector of visible light," he said. "The detectors at Fermilab just see or detect tiny particles."

According to physicist Drasko Jovanovic, detectors are probably the most important piece of equipment at Fermilab. "Detectors are the end product," he said. "The main ring is just a tool."

At Fermilab there are two types of detectors, electronic and vertex. Although each type of detector produces the same results, there is a difference in how they collect data.

Electronic detectors, which receive a shower of small particles after the proton target collision, are arranged as large magnets which bend the particles. By measuring how much the particle went off the typical path, physicists determine the kind of particles present. Electronic detectors can weigh up to 1,000 tons and fill a small warehouse.

Vertex detectors, however, come in many different forms, but the two most frequently used are photo-emulsions and bubble chambers. Photo-emulsions act like a camera. The particles hit a photographic plate, similar to those used in cameras, and leave a visible trail.

Bubble chambers, however, use a chamber filled with a liquid, often hydrogen, which is -450 degree Fahrenheit, and a special camera to actually photograph collisions. When the particles enter the chamber, they produce bubble trails that the camera records.

Detectors, which are custom built or altered by the physicists working on an experiment, are always constructed with a specific purpose in mind, usually to find some rare particle which may exist for only one billionth of a second.

According to Jovanovic, experiments, which may run for nine months or more, may detect not only 100 rare particles but also millions of other useless ones.

"You have to be very careful," physicist Steve Reucroft said. "Detectors require a lot of thought and planning."

There are currently 15 electronic detectors, one large emulsions experiment, and three bubble chambers at Fermi. Two of the bubble chambers use holographic photography, which creates a three-dimensional picture.

A new collider detector, which will be the first of its kind, is being completed. Soon it will take test beams.

Detectors, according to Reucroft, have varied functions. There are two kinds of electronic detectors, called scintillators and drift chambers, that are used in the main ring. "Their purpose," he explained, "is to determine the position and number of protons in the accelerator when it's running."

The other detectors are located in three test areas: neutrino, meson, and protons. They are lines which are named after sub-atomic particles.

According to Jovanovic, though, the division is purely geographical. The main beam from the accelerator is deflected to one of the three labs by a magnet controlled steering device at the Switchyard. Up to ten experiments can run at one time.

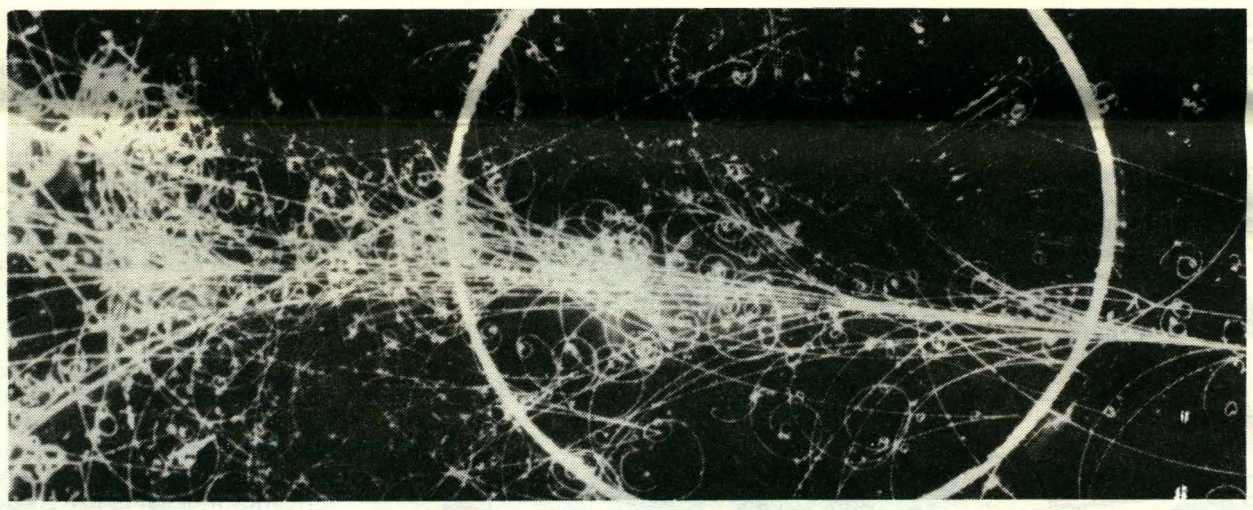
The neutrino area beam is split in two. Since neutrinos have almost no reaction to matter, the beam is first passed through 500 feet of steel and 2,000 feet of earth to strip away useless particles.

The meson area is served by a line of 21 superconducting magnets, the longest in the world. The meson area, which is more than one mile from the main ring, steers the beam into one of six experimental sites. The proton lab is located 3,000 feet from the Tevatron.

"The main ring just throws protons around," Jovanovic said, "We are interested in what they do afterwards."

Detectors, which "see" tiny sub-atomic particles like neutrinos, mesons, protons, and quarks, provide physicists with data.

— Dave Seng



Firework display: The path of particles in a bubble chamber explodes into a fascinating picture after speeding protons hit their target.

Race for recognition: new breakthroughs

Smashing onto the international physics scene in 1969, Fermilab has earned recognition through four major discoveries. The latest accomplishment, smashing protons and antiprotons to create 1.6 trillion electron volts (TeVs), however, firmly sets the lab at the forefront of high energy physics.

The collision is a result of the Tevatron I project. The project uses the accelerator to smash anti-matter and matter, which differ only in electrical charge. "There is no difference between matter and anti-matter except when they collide. The opposite charges cause them to annihilate," physicist Drasco Jovanovic said.

The collision, which occurred at 3:30 a.m. on Oct. 15, smashed protons with anti-protons.

"The collision is an international scientific accomplishment," physics teacher Leslie Nyckle said. "It will not be beat for five or six years."

"The collision is three times higher energy than any other collision," Jovanovic said. "Fermilab will stay as the highest energy accelerator in the world for the next ten years. The increased energy will help us obtain results faster by a factor of about ten."

Fermilab proved its ability to lead research in 1977 when the lab discovered the b-quark or bottom quark. The discovery of the bottom quark helped convince scientists that quarks, minute particles that make up protons and neutrons, exist.

In 1973, vibrations of neutrons, another particle, were seen. The oscillation proved the existence of neutrons. A neutrino is a particle like an electron which cannot be divided further.

The lab also discovered gluon jets in 1978. Gluons are particles which act like glue and hold quarks together. The discovery of gluon jets helped substantiate the existence of the proposed gluon.

Fermilab's last discovery, before the recent collision, involved finding a conservation law violation. The violation is a proof of the unity of the four forces — radioactivity, electromagnetism, strong force, and gravity.

Because of the research possibilities, Fermilab is one of the favored sights for the proposed Super-conducting Super-accelerator (SSC). The government has several sights under consideration.

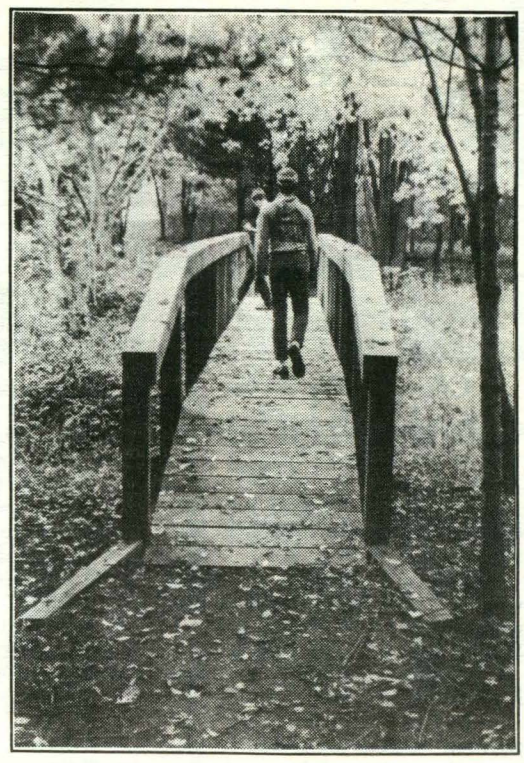
Because the lab already has the most powerful accelerator in the nation, Fermilab believes that it can save the government $500 million by using the current accelerator as a booster for the SSC.

Nyckle believes that Fermi's latest triumph will help it win the government's new accelerator. "I think the government will be able to recognize that Fermi can produce an incredible thing with what they have. Think of what they can do with more," she said. "The collision occurred at the right time."

Since its beginning, Fermilab has spent over $2 billion in Illinois. Of the new projects construction budget of $4 billion dollars, over $2.8 billion will be spent in Illinois.

— Greg Jao

Photos
by
Dave Landahl
and
Tammy Thorp



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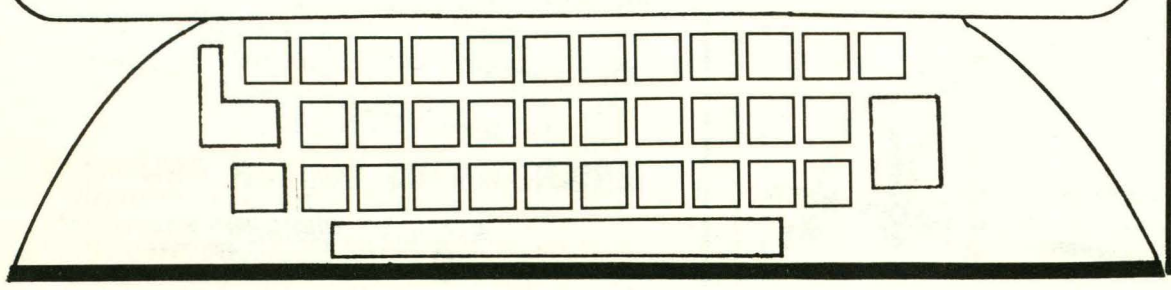

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Accent on athletics

Weight room:
'There is a possibility that the weight room ... may be moved to the tower.

Lettermen's Club:
'The lettermen's club gives the athlete some input into the program.'

Football:
'In some of our games we were only one or two plays from winning.'

Clock expires on football struggle

Finishing in seventh place with a 1-8 record, Glenbard East's varsity football team concluded its season last week with a 21-0 loss to Wheaton Central.

In the previous game, the Rams won their first game of the season over the Glenbard South Raiders, 27-21.

The Rams, according to coach Steve Oleson, possess an effective rushing attack. Senior runningback Duwayne Walker gained 132 yards rushing, including a 44-yard touchdown in the South game.

The attack, balanced with East's ability to throw the ball, allowed the Rams to be able to both run and throw the ball well against South's defense, according to Oleson, who termed his offense's performance as "their best balance of the season." Passing was used to set up two of East's touchdowns — Walker's and junior back Brett Davis's short touchdown run.

"The Rams controlled South very well, playing possibly their best defensive game of the year," Oleson said.

Junior Jay Shoshara said the team is a lot better than its record. "In some of our games, we were only one or two plays from winning. There were pivotal plays and we didn't make them," he said.

Davis agreed with Shoshara. "We could have won three more games if we would have made a couple of plays. Next year, with some more experience, we will make those plays and win more games," Davis said.

Oleson believes his team struggled with its passing offense and with special teams.

He also said that the pass defense finally showed its full potential for the first time against Glenbard South when they intercepted four passes.

Oleson, Shoshara, and Davis believe next season will be a better year because the Rams will have more experienced seniors starting, especially on offense. With experience at running back in Davis, on the line in junior Dan Dale, and at receiver in junior Jeff Querrey, Oleson expects next year's offense to be promising.

Letterman's club spells out input for athletics

To promote athletic recognition and unity, a committee of ten varsity lettermen are banding together to revive the Lettermen's Club.

With the help of athletic director Steve Oleson, coach Bob Kies, and other members of the coaching staff, the committee is writing a constitution which they must submit to assistant principal Florence Saimon to become an official club.

Once the constitution has been approved, rules for membership will be adopted. The club will be open to both male and female athletes.

Interest in the previous Lettermen's Club fell off in 1970. Oleson thinks the lack of interest was the result of student rebels rising to the top of the social ladder to replace the athlete.

"The last the Lettermen's Club was active was in '69 or '70 when interest died, but now we feel the interest is there to get it going again," Oleson said.

Kies thinks that a lettermen's club is necessary at Glenbard East for a variety of reasons ranging from honoring athletes to gaining and maintaining friendships.

"I think the Lettermen's Club will help the athletes gain recognition not only with their teammates and fellow athletes but also with the other students. It will help to create a feeling of unity among the athletes," he said.

"The Lettermen's Club gives the athlete some input into the program. The club will also have a set of officers who will act as spokespeople for the athletes," Oleson said.

Plans for club activities will be left up to the members. The club could play a large part in the running of athletic events, helping with ushering, crowd control, and concessions.

On the social level, it may sponsor trips to college and professional sporting events as well as other social events at school.

Students are positive about involvement in the program. "I think being involved this year is really an honor because I'm one of the first to be a member of the club," said junior John Novak.

Weight room lifts for change

Lifting the program to new heights, the physical education department plans to upgrade the strength training facilities.

Noree Mares, department chairperson, said that there is a possibility that the weight room, which is currently in the underground track area, may be moved to the tower.

"It's a possibility we are looking into. We want to move because the tower area is bigger," she said. Mares added that moving the weights would not cost any money because teachers and janitors would probably volunteer to move the weights.

However, even if the location is not moved, improvements will be made in the equipment. Additions this fall include installation of two Roman chairs for sit-ups, two Olympic weight sets, and an incline bench.

Tom Minser, weight room supervisor, thinks the installation of ventilation fans would be another improvement. He hopes volunteers from the janitorial staff will be available to cut the costs.

The weight room, depending on its needs, receives money from the PE budget.

To raise additional money for the strength training program, the faculty employs three methods: donations, competitions, and sales.

Trainer Mike Scott sells candy and pop after athletic practices. In addition, weight training students conduct a bench-a-thon twice a year which allows sponsors to pledge money per pound lifted. The first bench-a-thon this year raised $700.

Scott donated $1000 for a dumbbell weight set last year. The class of '84 donated $500, half of the senior class money, as a gift to the weight room. The Athletic Boosters also donate money annually to the weight room.

The weight room, according to Minser, needs about $1000 a year to keep it in good shape. He would like to see continued improvements in the weight room.

"We could use more Roman chairs, and, if we could get the money, Nautilus equipment and other machines," Minser said.

Game time

November

1-2	Soccer-IHSA state
	Volleyball-IHSA regionals
	Cross Country-IHSA regionals
5	Volleyball-IHSA sectionals
7	Volleyball-IHSA sectionals
9	Cross Country-IHSA state
	Volleyball-IHSA super sectionals
14	Volleyball-IHSA state
14-16	Volleyball-IHSA state
19	Basketball preview night
22	B. Basketball-Hinsdale (H)
	Wrestling-Hinsdale (H)
23	Wrestling-Morton (A)
26	G. Basketball-Hinsdale (A)
27	Wrestling-St. Viator (H)
	B. Basketball-Willowbrook (A)
29-30	B. Basketball-Willowbrook (A)
29	G. Gymnastics-Naperville C. (A)
30	Wrestling-Holy Cross Tourney (A)

December

3	G. Basketball-Willowbrook (A)
5	G. Basketball-GE tourney (H)
	G. Gymnastics-Streamwood (A)
6	B. Basketball-Naperville N. (A)
	Wrestling-Naperville N. (H)
7	G. Basketball-TBA (H)
	B. Basketball-Riverside-Brookfield (A)
	Wrestling-Montini (A)
11	G. Basketball-Montini (H)

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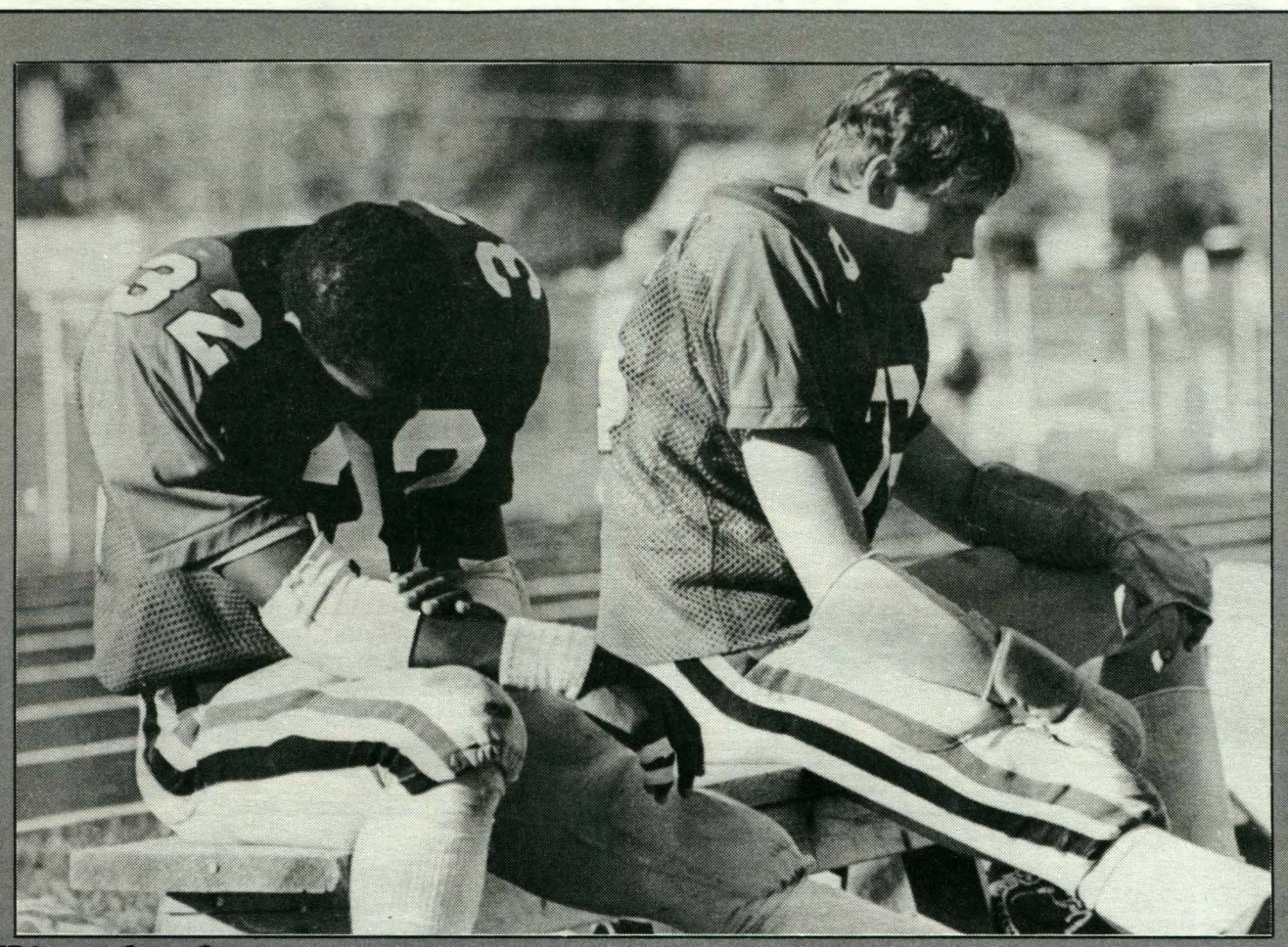

Finale frustration

After enduring a season of hardships and heartbreaks, the Rams finished off their 1985 campaign with a lackluster 21-0 humiliation by the Wheaton Central Tigers. Senior all-conference running back Duwayne Walker agonizes over another crushing defeat while senior lineman Jeff Dopart mirrors the sorrow of the day. Photo by Dave Landahl

Coach serves motivation to boost rank

by Mike Sementa

Despite ending the season on a losing note in regionals against Benet Academy, the varsity volleyball squad surpassed speculations about their talent and finished fourth in conference with a 9-5 record and 20-9 overall.

"The girls, one way or another, knew that they were a good team. We played with good spirit in regionals," coach Laverne Uvodich said.

Their opponents faced a starting lineup consisting of seniors Lisa Redmon, Sue Katula, Kathy Doell, Sherri Kelly, and juniors Sue Graf and Lonisse Norfleet. They are supported by the strong play on the bench by senior Gina Nolan and juniors Tracy Maxon, Stacy Sampey, and Chris Carr.

"These girls have shown a great desire to do well and a motivation to win all season," Uvodich said.

Uvodich, according to team members, has motivated the team to be successful. "Uvodich is always there to reassure us of how well we play," Doell said. "She gives the team the confidence in ourselves so that we will do well on the court."

Redmon said that volleyball is enjoyable because Uvodich is enthusiastic. "She always keeps on us telling us how to improve. And no matter what, she is there to give us a helping hand. Miss U is a reason behind our success," she said.

The other players think that there were other contributing factors to the success of the season.

"We utilized teamwork," Doell said. "Everyone on the team played together, not as individuals."

According to Redmon, the skills of the team improved as the season progressed.

"I think that the girls made the season what it is. As we were winning, the desire to do well had grown stronger among team members," Uvodich said.

Uvodich said that being a winning major fall sport also motivated the team.

Despite the success of the team, grief and hard times were also present.

"We had two heartbreaking losses, one against Naperville North and one against Wheaton North," Uvodich said.

In the upset at Naperville North, the scores were 15-12, 12-15, 14-16. In the match against Wheaton North, the team lost 14-16, 14-16.

"The girls and I took those losses hard because we knew we were better than that," Uvodich said.

When the team lost to West Chicago, 17-19, 4-15, hopes of a first place finish in the DuPage Valley Conference faded.

"We had to win five of seven games to clinch at least a tie for first place with Naperville Central. Instead, we lost five out of seven," Uvodich said.

Through their late season problems, the team strengthened a team unity that even goes off the court.

"We have a coach-athlete relationship which is strong off the volleyball court. On occasion, the girls come over and talk or watch tapes of our previous games," Uvodich said.

"She makes us feel like she cares about the team. She definitely does a lot to help the team's morale and unity," Redmon said.

Doell believes that the better you know someone, the better you can work with them as a team.

"They are a great bunch of players. They make me feel like I am one of the players," Uvodich said.

"Oh go you red rams fighting on to a victory ... ." Through the uproarious cheers of the school fight song, down on the gym floor stands Jim Carter, teacher, coach, and igniter of school spirit.

Sidelines

by Laura Ulfers

Mr. Pep rallies spirit

Past: Whether Carter is teaching medical science or coaching a varsity basketball game, he is always enthusiastic. In high school he possessed a similar excitement. "I was co-captain of the basketball team my senior year in high school and loved it," he said.

Carter came to Glenbard East in 1975 after attending Western Illinois University.

Motivation: When Carter first arrived pep rallies were led by students. "Some of the kids couldn't get the job done ... People kept complaining that GE kids wouldn't cheer and the pep rallies were no good," he said. "So instead of just letting it go, I decided I'd do something about it."

Extracurriculars, according to Carter, are important, and school spirit is dependent on open-mindedness, not going to school and leaving at 2:35.

"You are here to get a complete education. There is a time for athletics, for drama, and for classes. A lot of how you feel about the school has a lot to do with how you do in school."

Responses: Carter thinks that school spirit is on the rise with more kids coming out to watch football and basketball and more enthusiasm at pep rallies. He says that, one way to keep spirit on the uprise is increased participation on the part of the faculty.

"Some teachers are afraid to show school spirit," he said.

Although GE doesn't have the most successful sports teams, Carter thinks a positive attitude is the key.

Said Carter: "We can't think, 'Oh we're going to get beat again, but we're going to go out and give it everything we've got.' That's the kind of attitude I'm trying to instill."

According to Carter, school spirit has been picking up. The enthusiasm was apparent at the regionals held at GE last year.

"I think kids here are not just cheering for basketball or football, but they're starting to cheer for GE because we have something to cheer about," Carter said.

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*One use per household expires Nov. 16

AIDS scare requires district cure

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District 87 must create a rational policy concerning the dread issue. To prevent mass hysteria from causing such a walkout at East, the board, which has wisely determined to develop a policy, must remember that AIDS does not pose a serious threat to students.

Although most people believe AIDS is highly communicable, the chance of contracting the disease during the school day is lower than the likelihood of contracting hepatitis B. The virus exists only in four body fluids: semen, blood, saliva, and tears, in low concentrations.

No cases of transmission through saliva or tears, however, have been documented, so fears of transmission from drinking fountains are unfounded.

Fears of catching the disease by simply being in the same classroom with an AIDS sufferer are ridiculous. There are no cases of transmission through coughing, sneezing, hugging or even kissing an infected individual. Students will not become infected even by sharing a bathroom or meal with an AIDS victim.

Obviously, of the four primary methods of transmission — blood transfusions, needle sharing among drug users, childbirth, and sexual intercourse — none occur during the routine school day. Even sexually active teens do not have sex in the hallways. It is inconceivable that AIDS sufferers would transmit the disease to another student during school hours.

Medical improbabilities aside, every student has a right to a public education. A students' rights should not be waived on the basis of AIDS because it does not pose a serious threat to the student body.

Although the school board's policy should allow students to enroll at East, a policy restricting victims in K-8 may have merit because students are much more likely to have physical contact or open wounds that could let the virus into the bloodstream.

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As an elected body, the school board must listen to public opinion, but it should not conform to paranoid beliefs based on inaccurate information.

Finally, according to the constitution, a student cannot be denied a public education on a discriminatory basis. Since AIDS poses no threat to students, preventing infected individuals from enrolling in a public school constitutes discrimination. The school board must take courageous action and defend student rights.

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County abuse fails educational trust

by JoAnn Vasbinder

Students usually consider education a source of truth and integrity. Following Chicago tradition, however, DuPage educational politics revealed cases of corruption and foul dealings.

Recently convicted, two former regional school superintendents demonstrated the need for citizens to protect educational integrity.

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Smith claims that he paid Wright $5,500 from a secret school region sub-account for Wright's consulting services in 1981 and 1982. Wright claims he never provided the services.

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According to the charge, the money was used to pay off Smith for helping with Wright's re-election campaign in 1973 and 1978.

Mrs. Smith deposited $1,000 into her daughter's credit union account and $500 into her granddaughter's credit union account. The remaining $300 is in her own account.

In addition to the misuse of funds, Wright may have also misused $40,000 while he was superintendent.

The scandal was revealed by FBI agents investigating local sex clubs, but the issue did not surface until newspapers published it.

As regional superintendent, Smith held the responsibility for regulating county schools. By misusing funds, Smith and Wright cast doubt on the entire DuPage educational system. Because of the damage to the public's trust, future superintendents will not be able to count on public support.

In light of the incident, the public may question the integrity of administrators and teachers in local districts as well. The full ramifications of the loss of integrity will haunt districts for years to come.

Most importantly, however, is the lack of educational integrity. Education pursues the truth, which Smith and Wright attempted to conceal. If educators cloud the truth, a pillar of education has fallen.

Students will be forced to question the integrity of teachers. Parents will have to investigate possible local district cover ups. The foundation of trust will cease to exist.

Districts across the county must take action to protect the public trust. Systematic accounting of district actions must continue to insure that education regains the trust it has lost.

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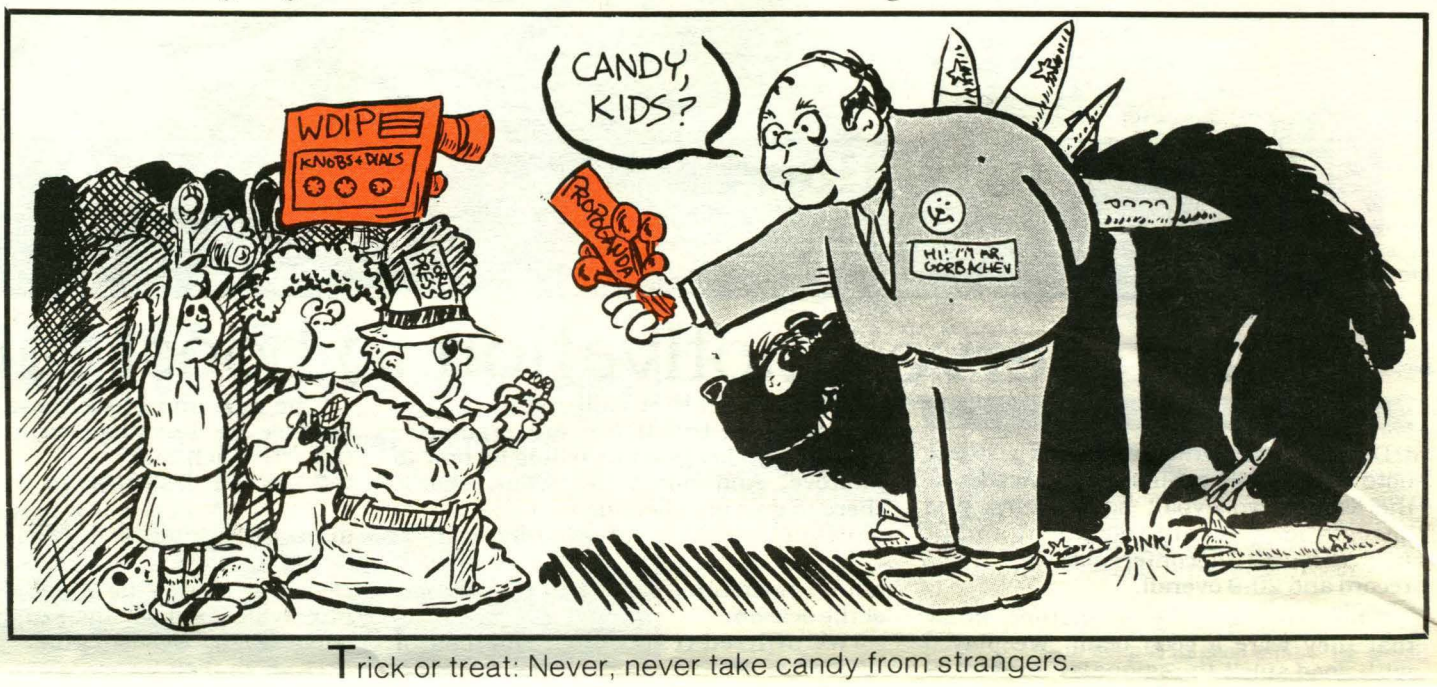

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